

CARTER AT THE CAPITAL

His Visit at the President's House.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Mr. George R. Carter, of Honolulu, saw President Roosevelt again yesterday, just before the cabinet meeting, and was formally introduced to the members of the President's official family. The President requested him to come for this introduction and, following it, advised him to call on these gentlemen personally, which he will undoubtedly hasten to do. Since my telegram, telling briefly of his previous visits there and the decision to ask Gov. Dole to come to Washington, that is in brief all that has been accomplished.

In the interim Mr. Carter talked with Representative Knox of Massachusetts and other members of Congress, about the apportionment bill introduced recently, to provide the length of terms for Senators in the Territory. He had hoped also to see Senator Foraker and get away on Wednesday next for San Francisco, where he wished to meet Mrs. Carter and spend a couple of weeks travelling in Southern California before returning here to meet Governor Dole at the White House. However, Senator Foraker has been ill for some days, and as Mr. Carter has been unable to see him, he has decided to remain here at least all of next week, so he told me this morning. He is the guest of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, at the latter's palatial residence, 1615 Rhode Island. Mr. Pinchot was a classmate of Mr. Carter at Yale College.

President Roosevelt's reception of Mr. Carter has been most cordial. After the conference Wednesday evening, when Mr. Carter dined at the White House, Mr. Carter expected that his work was done, and that he could return to Honolulu. The President, however, specifically requested him to be here when Gov. Dole arrived, and, of course he will respect that request. While Mr. Carter is non-communative regarding President Roosevelt's statements to him, it is evident that thus far the President has done most of the talking. Mr. Carter was met with a series of brisk questions about conditions in the Islands, which came with such rapidity that he was hard put to keep up with his answers. It is certain that the President is very anxious to have full and complete information about the Territory.

As I telegraphed the last steamer in brief, the friends of Gov. Dole here in town are, all in all, rejoiced at the President's wish to see him and hear his side of the story. The conviction is very strong that he may make such an impression on the chief magistrate as to undo the mischief that has been caused by other advisers who have been talking in Washington while Gov. Dole has been attending to his duties in Honolulu. Perhaps the feature to be emphasized most is the conviction that in any event Col. Parker will not be selected for governor. There has been no statement of that character from the White House, as far as known, but that is nevertheless the logic of events. One of the best qualified men here to judge of the gubernatorial situation said today that he was convinced that, whether Gov. Dole was retained or not, Col. Parker would not be his successor.

There is talk in the air of H. P. Baldwin for governor. In a recent letter I stated that information had been received here leading to the opinion that Mr. Baldwin would not accept the governorship if it tendered him. That was based on a misapprehension. A telegram, of peculiar wording, was received here, apparently indicating that Mr. Baldwin would not have the governorship. It turns out that what Mr. Baldwin dissented from was another matter on which he had been consulted.

Mr. Carter has not met with very encouraging assurances as to the passage of the apportionment bill by Congress. Chairman Knox told him frankly that he thought Congress ought not to interfere with such affairs in the Territory, but Mr. Carter explained that it was an imperative matter, which apparently could not be settled except by Congress. He is not resting on Mr. Knox's statement, but will try to convince that gentleman that something ought to be done by Congress.

HAWAIIAN DITCH BILL.

The Hawaiian ditch bill has been favorably reported to the House by the Committee on Territories. It was not the bill introduced by Delegate Wilcox, but a bill redrawn by Representative Powers of Maine, giving general authority for granting right of way, according to statements in my previous dispatches.

A BILL.

Granting to the Hawaii Ditch Co., Ltd., the right of way in the districts of North and South Kohala, in the Island of Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches or canals and the necessary reservoirs, dams, and the like, for irrigation and domestic

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NUUANU STREAM DURING THE CLOUDBURST AND FLOOD



This picture, photographed by Williams, was taken from the upper Nuuanu street bridge just as the flood came down.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

After a sudden chilling of the air about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, heavy clouds surcharged with rain fell upon the peak on the Ewa side of the Pali, and bursting, sent a roaring torrent of water down through the valley, past the reservoirs, filling the main stream until when it reached the Nuuanu bridge near Hobron's place, it had risen several feet, overflowing the banks and sending its surplus down Nuuanu street as far as the Honolulu hotel. The cloud-burst was preceded by a series of thunder claps, but there was no warning of such a flood descending from the heavy masses of clouds which rolled citywards over the range of mountains at the Pali, until the advance of the freshet began tearing down through the stream at a rate described as faster than a horse can gallop. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and the damage done is mostly from the flooding of a few buildings and the loss of the contents of poultry yards and coops. The freshet was similar to that which occurred on March 24, 1898, and not March 18, as stated in the Bulletin. One life was lost at that time.

The record of the rain gauge at Laukaha, Nuuanu valley, from 1 a. m. to noon yesterday indicates the severity of the descent of the torrent. The figures supplied by Government Meteorologist Lyons of the rainfall at Laukaha are as follows:

Inches.
From 1 a. m. to 7 a. m. 5.15
From 7 a. m. to 11 a. m. 5.2
From 11 a. m. to 11.50 a. m. 5.35

Making a total of 12.70

This covers a period of about 12 hours. The rainfall of 5.35 inches in 50 minutes crowns the record for Honolulu. Prof Lyons states that such a cloudburst came from a sudden chilling of the atmosphere during a north wind which was then blowing. The warmer atmosphere, full of moisture, in rising met the cold current above. This condensed the vapor in the air and shortly after precipitated it upon the mountain side.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning there was a cloudburst in about the same place, but more on Kona side. Before any damage could be done to the reservoirs or dams, the water was

Tilt Over Pacific Cable.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—During the debates today Corlies of Michigan, father of the government cable bill, and Richardson Democratic leader, who favors the Commercial Cable bill, had a hot tilt. Corlies made the charge that Richardson had allied himself with those opposed to the cable, and that the Commercial Company was in reality in league with the English companies which own the Eastern cables. Richardson answered that the Commercial Cable Company had spent some money in preparing for the laying of the cable and surely was ready to carry out the work. He contended that the Commercial proposition was sufficient to safeguard every interest of this country, but that the clause of the government ownership bill which gave a share of the cable business to the Western Union Company, showed where the monopoly was concealed.

DURING the time in which the heaviest rains occurred the rate of fall was six inches an hour, which is the greatest I have ever known. This would mean that there fell upon every acre of ground 600 tons of water.

METEOROLOGIST LYONS.

switched over into the stream, and no damage was reported during either freshet by Watermaster Brown. The watermaster made two trips up the valley, one shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning, and again at noon. He found no damage except where a rush of water had burrowed through the road in a few places.

When the torrent from the second cloudburst reached Nuuanu bridge it was the first intimation that the residents thereabouts had of the danger. The culvert beneath the bridge is narrow and the waters were crowded back until they rose to a great height in a few minutes, overflowing property on the lower bank. The restraining wall which partially obstructs a free flow of the water before it reaches the culvert, caused the waters to surge with terrific force toward the lower and unprotected side. Through the property it rushed until the floors of the cottages were awash. Chicken coops and everything movable lying on or near the ground were carried off like straws. The Chinese store at the corner of Nuuanu avenue and Pauoa road received the greatest damage, being filled with two feet of water and mud, and everything on the floor and within reach of the water was injured. The torrent swept through and around the store and down Nuuanu street at a great rate, overflowing property on the Waikiki side of the street. Several places were inundated. At School street the waters were kept from continuing much further down Nuuanu street, but were diverted again into the property below School street, finally finding their way into Pauoa stream. The premises of J. O. Carter, Mort-Smith, Henry Waterhouse, Mrs. Afong and several places below School street were swept over.

In the meantime the main torrent went down Nuuanu stream, overflowing the banks, carrying down shrubbery, planks, weeds, whole bananas, and here and there chickens could be seen in the surging flood. The stream rose up to the under beams of the bridge, but it was not awash. A team which drove over the structure while it was being subjected to the onslaughts of the flood caused it to tremble, and there were those who feared that it would be swept away. An examination made afterwards, however, showed that it had not been weakened. The new bridge on School street was too high above the swollen stream to be endangered, but from this point watchers had a splendid opportunity to witness the flood at its best. Just above the bridge at the falls a magnificent sight was afforded where the momentum of the torrent caused the waters to dash turbulently over the rocks. Between the School street and the Vineyard street bridges the banks in several places are low with small buildings thereon. The stream overflowed into the yards and houses, causing the inmates to fly for higher ground, carrying with them everything movable. Several chicken coops were caught and the inmates drowned. The Chinese livery stable at the corner was flooded with three feet of water, and a large amount of mud deposited in the building. The water overflowed the street and filled adjoining low-lying yards until they resembled fish ponds. It was here that the property on the Waikiki side of the stream was inundated, and most of the floors of the houses and stores were covered with water. Several big logs came crashing down against the bridge timbers, causing the structure to tremble. Men worked steadily with poles to keep the obstructions clear, in order that the water would have a clear channel, but despite their precautions the stream rose and soon the bridge was under water, continuing so for about twenty minutes. River street was flooded also.

Korea's Movements.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—Word has been received that the Pacific Mail steamer Korea will make her trial sea trip on March 15th, from Newport News, with Capt. W. B. Seabury in command, and will immediately afterwards sail for this port. The Korea is scheduled to leave this port on May 11th on her maiden trip to the Orient, taking the place of the Pacific Mail's schedule of the steamer Pera, which is to be returned to the Panama route.

Won't Come Here.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The four-masted barkentine Koko Head, built by W. A. Burke & Son for Hind. Ralph & Co., left the local yard at noon yesterday for San Francisco where it will take on ballast preparatory to departure for Eureka. At the latter port the vessel will load lumber for Manila. The owners had hoped to secure a Honolulu cargo, but were unable to do so, and the Manila trip was decided upon.

Prince Henry Sails Away.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Prince Henry sailed for Germany this afternoon in the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. The entire day was spent in the ship and many receptions were held. There was a concert by singing societies and visits from representatives of the various bodies which have entertained the Prince. Letters were exchanged with President Roosevelt and changed with President Roosevelt and in this farewell, and in the interview with Mayor Low, the Prince gave a hint that he may return to this country for a second visit. Two days have been spent by the Prince in Philadelphia during the week.

Albatross Sailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The United States Fish Commission steamship Albatross sailed yesterday on her annual cruise. Her first stopping place will be Honolulu, where the scientific researches of previous cruises will be continued.

At the Kukui street bridge debris lodged in the bridge timbers but no damage was caused.

The greatest difficulty and the most danger throughout was at King street, where are located the Rapid Transit steel bridge, the general road bridge and that used by the steam tram of the derrick to dispose of the harbor muck in Ala Park. All three are close together. The waters did not rise high enough to flood over the Rapid Transit bridge. The derrick bridge, crossing the stream transversely, was subjected to the buffetings of all the debris which came down at terrific speed and pounded against the timbers. Two sections of underplannings soon gave way and floated down, and the logs and planks and debris were next entangled in the regular King street bridge, but no damage was done. A horse was found in the stream struggling for its life. It struck two of the bridges, the force of the water sucking it under, until it came out on the down side of each, but it was finally rescued in the harbor and pulled ashore, considerably bruised. It was owned by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

Where Pauoa stream empties into Nuuanu stream just below Kukui street, there was much trouble. The Nuuanu stream waters backed in through the culvert, and shortly all the property on the Waikiki side of River street between Kukui and Beretania streets was flooded, the tenants going from house to house in water above their knees.

A Japanese fishing boat was smashed under the King street bridge. The police were soon on the scene, and kept a watchful eye on the situation. News of the freshet caused hundreds of people to go to the scene, many waiting around until the flood subsided toward 2 o'clock, although it was late in the afternoon before the stream had fallen to anything like its normal level.

Passengers on the trains, bound up Nuuanu avenue, were caught by the flood shortly after 12 o'clock, and many had to remove their shoes and stockings before being able to go from the car to the sidewalks. In some cases people who took this method had to wade to their very doors. Hacks were in good demand by ladies, who found them the only means of getting from the cars to their gates.

New Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary of the Navy Long today resigned his portfolio and President Roosevelt after accepting the resignation completed the change by the selection of Congressman William Henry Moody of the Sixth District of Massachusetts to fill the vacancy. Mr. Moody, the new Secretary, is 49 years of age, an attorney, a graduate of Harvard and distinctively a man of affairs. He has been in the House for three terms, and has been distinguished as a ready debater and an earnest worker. His opponent for the place was Fessenden, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Senator Lodge is credited with securing the appointment for Moody.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—

The bill providing for the redemption of Hawaiian silver coins and the substitution thereof of American silver coins was passed in the House today.

WITHOUT A CANDIDATE

Home Rulers Refuse to Endorse Mr. Beardslee.

AFTER debate long and loud, discussion which followed the entire range of political action, the executive committee of the Home Rule party last evening received the report of the minority of the committee on Fourth District nomination, placed it on file but refused to endorse the action of the two members who made it. This leaves F. W. Beardslee with an acceptance of a nomination which never was legally offered, and which in the nature of things may not come around again.

The consideration of the matter of the Fourth District case was the primary business of the meeting though before the session of the committee had closed there was an endorsement of Parker as second choice for the governorship, this too after a debate which was long and full. When the committee was called to order John Emmelhuth, for the minority of the committee, presented his report. He said that with the concurrence of Senator Kalaupokalani, he had asked Beardslee to accept the nomination for the legislature and that an acceptance had been received. The letter was a short one, endorsing the platform of the Home Rulers and coming out strong on the side of those who favor immediate action and a bill establishing city and county government.

When the report had been made there was a move to ratify the action of the minority of the committee. This met with objection. Opinions were expressed freely and the consensus seemed to be that it was too early to select a man from the Republican ranks for the nomination. Finally the question was raised as to the view of the entire committee, and it was found that Prince Cupid, Long and Erving had not consented to the naming of Beardslee and on motion the matter was left entirely with that committee, as it was before. This leaves the party without any nominee, and the five men have the full power to select a candidate before the time for filing nominations expires. It is expected that action will be taken by the committee before the meeting next week.

It was stated in the meeting that the labor men had decided that there would be no endorsement of any candidate on the part of the Trades and Labor Council, though the entire matter was an aberrance, through the action in refusing to adopt the report of the minority of the committee.

When this had been disposed of the question before the committee came up on the governorship. Emmelhuth read a long preamble and resolutions, setting forth that there was in prospect a change in the governorship and providing for the sending on to Washington of an endorsement on behalf of the Home Rulers of Delegate Wilcox at this position. This brought about a long discussion. There were speeches urging that it was the part of prudence to send on to Washington a representative of the party, to make a fight for the place for a Home Ruler. It was also urged that the resolution be supported by a petition. One of the younger element in the party here took the floor and pointed out that it was well nigh impossible to expect that a member of the party would be chosen, and that it would be wise to send an endorsement also of a man for the second choice. The only man who had a chance and who could get the endorsement of the Home Rulers was Sam Parker, and the resolution as finally amended declares that if Wilcox can not be given the place that it should go to Parker. In this form it went over to the next meeting and without doubt will then be passed.

After the meeting there was still a hot discussion of the affairs in connection with the two fights in the committee. It was stated on the authority of the labor men that there never had been any endorsement of Beardslee by the unions, and that the subject had not come to a vote. It was taken by the committeemen that there would be nothing done in the matter of a candidate by the labor unions, and to attempt to force any one upon that party as its representative would be fatal.

Republicans have as yet reached no conclusion as to the candidate they will select. The name of A. L. C. Atkinson has been mentioned, but last evening the attorney said that considerations of weight would compel him to refuse any nomination now. While the honor was a great one, he said his business and other matters must be given first value and these would absolutely preclude his making the race.

As the Fourth District situation now is there is only C. T. Wilder in nomination with the fact that he is not a regular voter standing in the way of his taking the place should he be elected, according to some authorities. Others contend that this is not the case, but that he is eligible even if he may not vote.

CAPE TOWN, March 12.—

Cecil Rhodes passed a restless night, which has appreciably told on his general strength.

LONDON, March 12.—

Private cables received from friends of Cecil Rhodes lead to the belief that there is but slight hope for his recovery.

METHUEN IN BOER HANDS

Taken by Delarey After a Hard Fight.

LONDON, March 10.—Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General of the British Army, favorite of the king and idol of his men, is in the hands of the Boers, the prisoner of General Delarey. The capture was made after a battle in which the Boers routed the entire force of Methuen, 1200 men, captured four guns and inflicted heavy losses upon the British in killed and wounded. Meanwhile there is no news from General Grenfell, whose force of 1300 men was to be joined by Methuen, and there are fears that the victorious Boers have duplicated their first success.

London received the news of the battle, which was fought at daylight on March 17th, this afternoon, and the city was crushed by the report, coming as it did after the assurances of the government that the war was practically over, carrying with it the list of the dead and the statement that many scores were missing. The story is meager, being contained in two official dispatches, and as the correspondents have not yet been permitted to send out any accounts of the disaster, the worst is feared. It was another of the mobile movements of the enemy, swooping down upon a moving army without there being even a semblance of alarm, and crumbling up the rear guard, stampeding the mules and oxen, and capturing everything. That the enemy was not anxious to hold prisoners is shown by the fact that Maj. Paris, in command of the horse, was set free. The story is told in the following dispatches:

KITCHENER'S TELEGRAMS.

PRETORIA, Saturday, March 8.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and a pom-pom from Wynberg to Lichtenberg and was to meet Grenfell with 1300 mounted men at Roversfontein today. Yesterday morning early he was attacked by Delarey's force, between Two-Bosch and Palmietknill. The Boers charged on three sides. Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribos and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of the action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties and suggest delaying publication until I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing De Wet.

PRETORIA, Sunday, March 9.—Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox wagons, left Two-Bosch at 3 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before re-enforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. Meantime a large number of Boers galloped up on both flanks. These, at first, were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun and all the mule wagons, with a terrible mixture of mounted men, rushed past the ox wagons. All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected forty men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant but useless defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris, being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp.

Lord Methuen was wounded in the thigh and captured. Three British officers and thirty-eight men were killed. Five officers and seventy-two men were wounded. One officer and 200 men are missing—presumably captured. The Boers also captured four guns and all the baggage. Among the officers killed are Lieutenants G. R. Vennings and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal Artillery, who fell while feeding their guns. Major Paris, surrounded on all sides, surrendered, but was later released. Lord Kitchener's dispatches announcing the disaster to Methuen's forces were read in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons today by Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, and Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, respectively. They both paid tribute to General Methuen, the former expressing his appreciation of Methuen's success throughout the war.

Lord Spencer, Liberal, the former president of the council, said he thoroughly believed in General Methuen's zeal. He did not want to offer a hint of criticism at the present time.

The Premier, Lord Salisbury, also expressed deep sympathy with Methuen in the unfortunate affair. He said it was not the time to discuss his affairs. He had always acted with the greatest gallantry, and the Premier therefore thought they should defer criticism or examination of the very last dispatch until details arrived.

FEARS FOR GRENFELL.

LONDON, March 12.—Reports from the continent are of the defeat of General Methuen followed by another battle in which the Boers were successful, and the result is that the fears for Grenfell are being exaggerated. The people believe that there will be something serious in the next reports and there is some murmuring, though in general the tone of the people is one of confidence. Reports today are that Delarey and Steyn have crossed into the Tloeteng divide in the Orange Transvaal colony, and are in conference with General Buller. The papers are said to have concluded a treaty with the Queen of Swaziland, which permits the Boer troops when they have pressed to enter that territory.

general the Boer delegates here believe there will be some harder fighting on the part of the English, with the Boers keeping out of the way, until a sense of security again permits some such action as that of last week.

The statement from the continent is made that Boers are of opinion that it will take as many more men as Kitchener has to finally run down the Boers. There has followed the first outbreak after the news, a degree of quiet on the part of the Irish members in the House. When the news was received in the House there were Irish cheers until cries of "shame," stopped them. The only later news indicates that General Methuen is attended by a British surgeon. It is believed that the King will direct a new policy of exchange, so that General Methuen will be liberated on terms not too humiliating. In the Prussian Parliament the Prime Minister expressed his regret over the occurrence, and said the stories of improper care of prisoners were without foundation.

The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, when asked in the House of Commons today what steps had been taken to send Lord Kitchener reinforcements, said 6,000 Yeomanry would be immediately embarked, with large drafts of cavalry and infantry. Lord Kitchener would be given all the assistance he asked.

SITUATION IN IRELAND.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was called today to discuss the situation in Ireland, at which were present Earl Cadogan, Viceroy of Ireland; Lord Ashbourne, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and George Wyndham, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Several members of the Cabinet advocated that the United Irish League be put armed, with a view to its suppression. Mr. Wyndham, however, opposed this, and favored a more moderate course. The Cabinet adjourned without action. It cannot resort to coercive measures to suppress the league, as that would cause the resignation of Wyndham and the Irish Aid General, both of whom recently advocated leaving the law alone.

The Nationalists say they do not fear any action of the government as any attack on them will help the movement. England is doubtless feeling uneasy over Ireland, sinister rumors are afloat of coming troubles, and very unpleasant developments are expected to occur. It is reported that emphatic orders were recently transmitted from Downing street to Dublin Castle and the latter is alert.

METHUEN'S POSSIBLE RELEASE.

LONDON, March 12.—The War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, announced in the House of Commons that he understood that General Methuen, who was captured, severely wounded, by General Delarey, March 10, had been released and was expected to arrive at Klerksdorp, Southwestern Transvaal, today. The General's condition was favorable.

Mr. Brodrick added that the exchange of General Methuen for Commandant Kritzinger had not been contemplated.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, amid Nationalist cheers, invited the government to show equal magnanimity and release Commandant Kritzinger.

Mr. Brodrick said subsequently that the telegram received did not specifically say that General Methuen had been released, but from the fact that he was in the hands of a British medical officer, it was presumed that the General had been released.

CARTER TALKS OF CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The Evening Star contains the following:

Senator George Carter of Honolulu, who is in Washington at the suggestion of President Roosevelt to give his views on the conditions obtaining in the Hawaiian Islands, is the guest of Mr. Gifford Pinchot, 1615 Rhode Island avenue, whose classmate he was at Yale College. Senator Carter will go to San Francisco in a few days to visit friends, but he will return to be present at the conference at the White House when Gov. Sanford B. Dole arrives, which will be about April 1st. Although only 33 years old, Senator Carter has had a busy life, and few persons are more familiar with the general conditions in the Hawaiian Islands.

"Perhaps what surprises me most are the questions that are put to me by the people of the United States," Mr. Carter said to a reporter of The Evening Star today. "Are you accustomed to American ideas yet? and 'Do the native people take kindly to free government?' are asked me frequently. As a matter of fact, the people of the Islands have always been most patriotic in their demonstrations on American holidays. Hawaiians have had representative government and elections since 1847, and they understand the ordinary terms of politics pretty well.

THE ELECTION NEXT FALL.

"As to the general conditions in Hawaii," Mr. Carter said, "that is indeed a comprehensive subject. In the first place, we are in a deep-seated condition financially. The price of sugar, which is our main industry, has reached the lowest point ever known. We haven't gotten over the disastrous fire which was made necessary to stamp out the bubonic plague. The people of the United States never realized the extent of that disaster. We have no cable to notify the world of our misfortunes, as Galveston, Johnstown, Jacksonville and other cities had when they needed help.

"We are looking forward to another election in the coming November, and it will undoubtedly be a repetition of an overwhelming native vote (the natives are in a big majority), and another legislature where the proceedings will be conducted with a manifest intent to ignore the organic act, which requires that they shall be in English, and will be long and tediously drawn out by delays necessitated by translating everything from Hawaiian into English.

At the last session of the legislature the Hawaiian majority argued that if the minutes were recorded in English that was sufficient to keep within the organic act, and way it was not far to take the clause out of the act and enforce that, for it was a well recognized law in English, as well as American jurisprudence, that a document must be interpreted as a whole, that of the three points involving the Hawaiian in the organic act two were in their favor and this one against them. Still further they argued that it was a

well recognized American principle that the majority should rule; hence they decided that the proceedings should be conducted in their own language.

IGNORED THE ORGANIC ACT.

"Notwithstanding that the Hawaiians had an overwhelming majority in both houses they failed to comply with the organic act and apportion the senators as provided in section 30. In organizing the Territory it was necessary that at the first election fifteen senators, the whole number of the upper house, should be elected. To make the body a continuous one seven were to retire in two years, to be succeeded by others, and eight were to be four-year senators, succeeding elections putting in seven or eight as the case might be.

"In this way part of the body would be returned every year and part would hold over. The legislature failed, however, to arrange the details of such apportionment and no selection of the seven two-year senators was made. This fall, under the law, seven senators will be elected, but, unless Congress comes to the rescue, I can see no possible way for deciding which of the fifteen senators shall retire to make way for newcomers.

"The republican minority proposed to the Hawaiians that the matter be settled by the selection to go of those senators who received the lowest number of votes in each district. This was not satisfactory. Then the minority proposed that the seven senators who received the highest number of votes at the last election be selected to retire. But nothing seemed satisfactory to them. They would have much preferred to make the allotment so that the six Republican senators should be in for two years only. This being simply a failure to comply with the law, it is difficult in any way to bring it before the courts.

CONGRESS CAN CORRECT ABUSES.

"There seems to be no other alternative than to appeal to the power which brought the Territory into existence and framed the act, for certainly if the question is not settled there will be only seven senators, the newly elected ones, concerning whose seats there can be no doubt. This will be not a majority, not even a quorum. Under such conditions the upper branch of the legislature will be ineffective; no legislation can be done."

Asked about Gov. Dole and the present administration in Hawaii, Senator Carter said:

"I am glad Gov. Dole is coming here to confer with the President. Of course what I have said to President Roosevelt on the subject of affairs in our Territory must be made public from the White House, if at all. The impression that I have gained here in the United States seems to be that Mr. Dole is in bad health. In fact, he has entirely recovered and is refreshed by his rest and is apparently as well as ever. The telegram which was sent him yesterday, if it caught the boat in time, might reach him so that he could get to Washington about March 27; otherwise about April 1. The whole Hawaiian situation will be gone over and the President will make up his mind as to what policy he will adopt in the islands for the future."

THE NEED OF A CABLE.

Senator Carter is enthusiastically in favor of a cable from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

"A cable," he said, "will improve the Islands immeasurably and make them a delightful and attractive place to spend the winter. A cable is needed badly. A side that is not often touched upon is the effect it would have on the people of the Islands themselves. You with your morning and evening newspapers do not comprehend how quickly we have to begin discussing our neighbors, when it is from ten days to three weeks between mails, during which period no word is received from the outside world. A cable would be of great benefit from an educational point of view and would broaden the range of thought so that petty things would not be of such interest."

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Globe Navigation Company's steamer Eureka sailed for Kahului last night at 6 o'clock, where she will complete her cargo of sugar and proceed to San Francisco. It has been rumored for some time that the Globe Navigation Company intended purchasing a small steamer for the purpose of bringing sugar from the other Islands to the company's steamers in port. Such a course would save the company a great deal of time, for as things are at present the Globe boats, after discharging their freight, often have to wait for a sugar cargo. The Tampico, from Seattle, should arrive on Saturday.

The British schooner-yacht Laurel will get away for Fanning Island on Saturday. Frank Burnett, her owner, with his wife and family, arrived by the Miowara last Saturday, from Victoria, and will proceed on the cruise. Mr. Burnett is making an extensive collection of South Sea Island curios, and it was with this end in view that the present trip was undertaken. The cruise is expected to last a year. Mr. Burnett's brother, who brought the Laurel down, will not continue the voyage, and his place will be taken by Captain Punt, who was engaged yesterday.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company yesterday was given over almost entirely to the election of a treasurer to take the place of W. Potenhauer, temporarily absent from the Territory. H. Schultz was unanimously chosen. There was some little discussion of the matter of the new bond issue for the plantation. It was shown to the stockholders of the company that the negotiations had not progressed further owing to the absence in the States of Mr. C. M. Cooke, who held the first issue of a half million, and through whose arrangements must be made for the proposed increase from that amount to one million. The plan is to retire the old bond and make a new issue, which would be of the larger amount, and this will require the consent of the present first mortgage bondholders.

Manager Pain of the Hana'an Tramway Company is progressing. He has

introduced trailers on his system, and the innovation, which was inaugurated yesterday, caused quite a surprise among the patrons of the line. When the clock car from Kalihl reached Kilauea street yesterday, the pioneer trailer was attached. It was a big upright painted box, painted gray and mounted on small warehouse truck wheels, and was attached to the rear of the regular car by an iron handle. A half-dozen Japanese laborers monopolized the rear platform, finding much amusement in being able to go to their work in a car without carrying their tools, which were in the piano box. Manager Pain is not to be outdone by the Rapid Transit line.

The stockholders of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company met yesterday, heard reports of the officers and adjourned to meet again April 14th. The meeting was well attended, but owing to certain facts which are needed before the completion of the business of the annual meeting, it was decided to take the recess.

The reports of the officers of the company were well received. The showing of heavy expenditures during the year past was not above what was expected, and the explanations given showed that in fact there had been the greatest care shown in the handling of the business during the year. The greatest expense was that which was entailed in the conforming to the navigation laws of the United States. This made it necessary to alter the construction of the vessels, build bulkheads and in general remodel the ships. Then there were life rafts, life boats, preservers and other things needed, which, taken in connection with the expense of maintenance, was sufficient to cause the great expense.

In addition to the amounts thus spent there was a further expense of operation. The salaries of the certificated officers, the increased wages of the seamen, the reduced carrying capacity of the vessels, all made it impossible for the company to earn its accustomed receipts. The questions of procedure will be discussed fully at the next meeting, and President Ena says the outlook is improving for the company.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Coptic arrived from San Francisco yesterday morning after a very quick trip of 5 days, 22 hours and 23 minutes, establishing a new record for the vessels of the O. and O. line.

The weather was bad the first two days out from San Francisco; good the third and fourth days, and disagreeable the last two days of the trip.

The Coptic brought five days' later mail and newspaper files, and the largest lot of passengers which have gone through to the Orient for a long time.

The request made by the McKinley Memorial Committee to the Association Football League that they play a match for the benefit of the fund has met with a hearty response. Messrs. J. L. Cockburn and R. Anderson were appointed by the league to carry out the arrangements and entered upon their task with great good will. The game will come off on Saturday next at Punahou, and will resolve itself into an international contest—Scotland versus the rest of the world—and the best Association players in Honolulu will give their services. The teams will be as follows:

Scotland—Goal, Fenwick; fullbacks, R. Anderson and McGill; halfbacks, Cockburn, Kay and Brown; forwards, Fiddes, Guild, Boyle, Munro and McWhirter.

Rest of the World—Goal, Duisenberg; fullbacks, Beardmore and Harvey; halfbacks, Usborne, Churton and Anderson; forwards, Morse, Blackman, Simpson, Lansdale and Bayer.

Blackman will captain the World's eleven and McWhirter will be skipper for Scotland. The match will certainly be one of the keenest games ever seen in Honolulu, for not a Scot in town has forgotten their defeat on New Year's day, and they will struggle hard for a victory.

The attraction is a double one, however, for at the close of the football game, Professor A. Leonard, the aeronaut, will make a sensational balloon ascent and parachute drop at the Punahou grounds, and holders of tickets for the football game will also be entitled to see the Professor's aerial flight.

The government band will be in attendance and everything possible will be done to make the gathering a brilliant success, and at the same time add considerably to the fund.

Both football teams were practicing hard at Makiki last night, preparing to do themselves full justice on Saturday.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Alameda started out on the return half of her centennial round trip between here and San Francisco. The departure of the popular packet was a most auspicious one, nature and Kappelmeister Berger conspiring to make the occasion a memorable one.

The passenger list was a large one, and the wharf as usual was thronged with those who came to see and those whose business was to say goodbye. The musical program was a double-ender, for as soon as the Territorial Band had blown themselves for a turn, a chorus of comely Hawaiian school girls serenaded departing friends with some of the sweetest little ditties that have ever been heard on the old Oceanic wharf. Every one present enjoyed the efforts of the young musicians, whose every selection was greeted with salutes of well-merited applause.

A PRINTER GREATLY SURPRISED.

"I never was so much surprised in my life as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Crook, pressman of the Ashville (N. C., U. S. A.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette, I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so I bought a bottle of it, and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

No satisfaction has been given of a meeting of the Kona bondholders, as Carl Brown has been detained from his office for a couple of days.

Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$49. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W.W. Dimond & Co.
LIMITED,
62-67 King Street, Honolulu.

KOMEL

at 30c the Dozen
Pure, delicious, non-alcoholic drink made from the juice of the California Grape Fruit. Try it once and you will always call for it.

Telephone Main 71.

Consolidated Soda Works Company, Ltd.

The Oregonian.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Oregonian, Captain Carty, arrived yesterday, sixty-one days from New York, fifty-three days from St. Lucia, and twenty-two days from Coronel. The steamer brings a cargo of over 7,000 tons of general freight for the Coast and Honolulu. The trip was reported to have been uneventful, but rough weather marked the latter end of the passage.

Celebrated Bengall Razors at \$1.50

We have found and perhaps you have also the price does not make a good razor. Sometimes the one we pay most for proves the least serviceable. The large sale and constant call proves the popularity of the Bengall and the fact that the majority of Honolulu barbers use them, is a strong item.

We recommend these to the man who wants a really good razor at a low price.

Honed and set ready for use and we have Straps, Brushes, Honers, etc., to go with it.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Ehlers' Block, Fort Street.

The best at the lowest price at Hopp's.

Chairs FOR THE Dining Room

It's a pleasure to look at our handsome stock of dining room furniture. We have some elegant chairs, finished in either oak or mahogany, which we sell singly. If you need a whole outfit our assortment of

Dining Tables

is most complete. We have the chairs above mentioned to match our tables, and have the tables also in oak or mahogany, as you prefer. Our

Side Boards

will match the other furniture and we can fit up the room completely and tastily.

Don't Forget

that our upholstering department is the finest equipped in town. We have just received in this department a large stock of

ODORLESS FEATHERS AND DOWN

for pillows, etc.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS
Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool,
Alliance Assurance Company of London,
Alliance, Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London,
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh,
Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company,
Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

Ship I. F. Chapman
SAILING FROM
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
April 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,
27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.
Honolulu.

There will be a social in the parlors of Central Union Church this evening, given by the ladies of the congregation. The social begins at 8 o'clock.

CARE OF THE POOR

Report at Meeting of Associated Charities.

Month by month the value to the community of the Associated Charities is becoming more and more recognized by the charitably inclined residents, who now answer appeals made to them for aid by referring people to the manager of that institution. This fact was brought out at the regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon in the office of Mrs. Berger, the manager. Especially is this true of the foreigners who have been brought here at great expense to the planters. Mrs. Berger treats all applicants who have been brought to Hawaii to work on the plantations in the light that if the Associated Charities assists them here, the burden again falls upon the planters, for many of these are amongst the prominent supporters of the institution. This being the case, such applicants are told to return to the plantations, most of them being able-bodied men and not fit objects of charity.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Mrs. Berger, Mrs. J. M. Whitney, the secretary; Theodore Richards, Rev. A. J. Soares, Mrs. H. C. Brown, H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. B. Atherton, Miss N. Toyoda, Miss Marques and F. Franz. Governor Dole and Rev. Alexander Macintosh were unable to be present and George Carter is absent on the mainland. Mrs. Berger presented her report, covering the months of January, February and of March up to and including yesterday. The report was as follows:

Since our last meeting, in January, there have been 41 new applications for relief, 18 applying for work, 6 for entrance to the Queen's Hospital, and 23 for other relief. There have been 238 office interviews, and we have received a working fund amounting to \$179.

Of the 41 applicants, 8 were family cases, 6 were applications from single women, and 27 from single men who were nearly all strangers in the city. Five being sick were sent to the Queen's Hospital; some were given meals or clothing; others were advised to go to the plantations or leave the country. Some very intelligent and capable men apply for work. They leave the States with the impression that good positions and fair wages await them here, and failing to find either, with their money soon exhausted, they are to be pitied. These 41 applications really represent 85 people.

By nationality, 19 were American, 10 British, 3 Germans, 3 Scandinavians, 1 Spaniard, 5 Portuguese, 1 Porto Rican, 2 Hawaiians, 1 American negro, 1 Italian, and 5 Chinese.

They ask for money, rent, food, furniture, clothing, fuel, tools, medicines, hospital treatment, meals and work. I have given out 100 meal tickets since January 1. We constantly receive bundles of good clothing which we quickly distribute; also, quantities of excellent reading matter, some of the latter going to private homes, and some to hospitals and reading rooms.

The Kona Orphanage is a great boon to the poor children of this community. Letters coming from the nine children recently sent to this excellent institution show them to be a happy, grateful, comfortable and healthy lot. Since the majority of the inmates are from Honolulu, the benevolent people of this city will doubtless feel willing to do their part to assist in maintaining the orphanage. No child whom we have recommended has been refused admission, and we are now considering four more cases.

Altogether, the work of the Associated Charities and the results are encouraging. We have some very distressing cases, but the promptness with which the majority of the affiliated societies respond to appeals for help, makes the work of caring for the poor comparatively easy. I believe that no case of destitution need continue in this city if the facts are known.

Idlers and tramps are given short rations, and are advised to move on. The case of two Italians who had applied to Theodore Richards for relief was presented to the meeting. Mr. Richards stated that one had asked to be given work on a steamer that he might go back to the mainland. He had been unable to find employment. Mrs. Berger stated, however, that this was one of the Italians who had been brought at great cost to the planters and given work at Spreckelsville. After working there for about 30 days he came to Honolulu, throwing himself on the charity of the community.

Mr. Richards then asked permission to speak upon a case which he said he had investigated fully, in which he believed that the individual in question had not been given a fair show, but had been grossly misrepresented. He referred to "Col." Lake, now in Oahu prison serving out a sentence for gross cheat. While not a matter for the Associated Charities to properly consider, yet he desired to present the result of his investigations, inasmuch as Mrs. Lake was being looked after by Mrs. Berger, the former being in destitute circumstances. Mr. Richards said the community was kindly hearted and it was not often that its good will was ill treated. He had looked through the "Colonella's" papers and found that he had been commissioned during the Spanish war to raise a regiment. He also came across recommendations from known men on the mainland, one being a United States Senator. He said that "Col." Lake had been sent to prison on the supposition that he had committed a fraud, and he was now working out a fine of \$50 at the rate of 50 cents a day, which was equal to 100 days' imprisonment. When the man's case first came up much had been said connecting him with fraud here and fraud there, and he thought where there was so much smoke there must be considerable fire, but he had run most of the statements down and considered the man had been misrepresented throughout. He thought Lake was

COL. FITCH FAVORS DOLE AND THE SUPREME COURT

If I were seated in front of President Roosevelt and he should ask me what to do in the event of a vacancy in the governorship of Hawaii, I would be compelled to answer with the reply of the Chicago hotel clerk, "Damfino!" Col. Fitch is nothing if not emphatic, and from his experience before coming to Hawaii, is better qualified to discuss a Territorial question than perhaps any other man in the Islands today. After giving expression to the above characteristic sentence he continued:

"I feel that it would be a grave error for the President to make a change either in the governorship or the Supreme Court. Gov. Dole is a man of culture, of refined taste and of great ability. Of his personal integrity I know there can be no two opinions. Should he be removed, I believe it would be impossible for the President to secure a successor who would have the support of any other than himself and the men he appoints to office. Certainly no other man can be found who would have the confidence of so great a portion of the responsible men of the community as does Gov. Dole.

"I have lived in Territories so long, been cognizant of the abuses in the judiciary, that it is a relief to find it possible to practice before a Supreme Court where the integrity of the bench cannot be assailed. I have known the corruptibility of the bench in several Territories and I believe it would be a misfortune if any one of the justices here should be removed.

"I say this recognizing the habit of mind of the men who compose the executive and judicial branches of which I speak. They have been educated under a paternal form of government, a monarchy, and this has given them a feeling toward the people which is unusual, and not in accordance with American practices. They have been accustomed to taking care of the people. In fact, in the former days when a citizen wanted anything he went to an officer of the government. This could have no other effect than to give the officials a feeling of responsibility for the people of the country. From

WHO WILL GO TO WASHINGTON?

In view of the illness of Judge Humphreys, and the fact that the third judge of the First Circuit has not completed a full term, the report became current yesterday afternoon that Judge George D. Gear would leave in the Alameda for a visit to the mainland. Despite a specific denial by the Judge, there are many persons who firmly believe that it is the intention of the second judge to make the trip.

Judge Gear jokingly made the remark yesterday that he was going, but last night at the Hawaiian Hotel said definitely and categorically that he would not go to Washington, that he did not want to go to the capital just now, and that he had been joking with friends if he made the statement. Emil Ney, a bailiff of Judge Gear, said yesterday in the hearing of several Judiciary building men, that he had packed Judge Gear's trunks and that there could be no doubt of the trip.

It was alleged at the Judiciary building yesterday that after the hearing of the Smith case appeal in the chambers of Justice Frear on Saturday, the three judges met and decided that the appeal was to be made to the Attorney General to uphold the Circuit Court in its effort to command respect and that to give the matter weight this appeal should go into the hands of the Attorney General, through one of the men on the bench.

Denials of the purpose of making a journey to the capital came in bunches yesterday, among those who entered such disclaimers being Col. Parker and George Davis, who had been placed on Col. Parker's staff by the men about the building. There are said to be a number of people who are anxious to make the trip, but they may not find the times propitious.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's Daily)

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Estee yesterday for the production of the body of Leong Sai in the United States Court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Marshal Hendry served the writ upon Collector Stackable at noon. The petitioner alleges that he was born in Maunaloa valley, October 21st, 1882, and that he is a resident of Honolulu.

His father, Leong Chun, is dead, and Wong See, his mother, now resides in Lam Long, Province of Canton, China. On July 22, 1901, Leong Sai departed for Hongkong, returning here January 14th, 1902, on the China. Permission to land was refused by Collector Stackable, and the Chinese has been detained at the quarantine station up to the present time, the collector threatening to deport him on the Coptic. Petitioner says his residence is at the Hawaiian Annex, and alleges he is illegally restrained of his liberty.

HAMANO APPEAL SUBMITTED.

The appeal of H. Hamano was again before Judge Estee yesterday morning, and an attempt was made by Colonel Fitch to have the hearing resume its former status as regards the taking of evidence. This the court refused to do, and the question of the right of the

this sprung the various trusts as the spendthrift trust, to which I have given some attention. In the older parts of the country if a 'Champagne Charles' sold his mine and began to 'paint the town,' no one took any notice of him, but let him go his road.

"Long service under such conditions has perhaps given a bias of mind. Governor Dole was primarily the man of the hour when his services were needed, and his strong personality and his force kept the government together. It can be understood readily that there is in the men who are descended from the missionary fathers a strong will, a stubborn devotion to their cause. The first comers were men from New England, men who as Ben Butler said, 'came to the New World to worship God as they thought right, and to make every other man worship as they thought right.' They were not given to brook opposition or to consider any other viewpoint. Like Charles Sumner, when a friend asked him to look at the other side of a question, and he responded, 'But there is no other side,' the men with strong Puritan ancestry and inheritance are of necessity men of forceful habit of mind.

"Take the differences with the legislature. Those would have resulted with any man of strong will in the governorship. The executive was self-reliant and brave and stood his ground all through with an eye to the protection of the interests of the community as he saw them. The result may be that there will be elected this fall another opposition legislature, and it will take strong men to carry through the work which must be done to insure the future of the Territory. But I do not wish to talk politics for that always reminds me of Mooney's History of Ireland. Mooney was an Irishman who had hard luck in San Francisco and so returned to Ireland. He was a character himself, and after his return to his native land he wrote his history in characteristic style. For instance, he would devote a chapter to each topic which he thought worthy of discussion. One chapter was headed 'Snakes,' and the entire chapter was comprised in these words: 'There are no snakes in Ireland.'"

At present really serving out a sentence for debt, which he considered was an obsolete law and a custom descended from mediaeval days. Mr. Richards said he was able to raise the money to get Lake out of prison, and said he was inclined to do so at once and give the man a chance.

The Associated Charities took no official cognizance of the matter.

IN SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court reversed the Circuit Court in the case of J. M. Vivas vs. Mele Akoni yesterday. The suit was for an attorney's fee of \$30 and the Circuit Court refused to set aside a judgment obtained by default in the District Court. In the opinion, written by Justice Perry, this is held to be an abuse of discretion.

In the case of Kau Ting Kee vs. Yim You the Circuit Court is sustained in its refusal to permit the substitution of a concern which had been out of existence for sixteen years for defendant. The court in the syllabus held:

"While the statute permits amendments to pleadings in any matter of mere form or by adding or striking out the name of any party, or by correcting a mistake in the name of a party, it is not error to refuse leave to amend a declaration by inserting the name of one or more persons in place of that of a sole party defendant, the effect of such an amendment if granted, being a charge or substitution of parties defendant."

Both opinions were unanimous, and were written by Associate Justice Perry.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Humphreys held a brief session of court yesterday afternoon, though not entirely recovered from his recent illness. Judge Gear and Judge Robinson both heard probate matters.

M'BRYDE BONDS AGAIN.

An order was made by Judge Humphreys yesterday approving the accounts of the master, E. M. Watson, in the guardianship of George H. Brown and Francis Hyde H. Brown. The guardian is allowed an increase from \$50 per month to \$100 per month each for the maintenance and education of the minors.

The investment of \$1980 in two Mc-Bryde Sugar Company bonds "is neither approved nor disapproved, but the same is taken under advisement."

COURT NOTES.

The bill of exceptions has been allowed in the Kahilina divorce case. The appeal is by the libellee from the court's decision rescinding the order allowing \$1000 alimony to the wife of Senator Kahilina.

Frank S. Dodge has been appointed guardian of the Dodge minors.

A. S. Cleghorn has filed a motion for order to show cause directed to W. R. Castle for refusing to turn over certain land of the estate of Antonio Phillip J. D. McVeigh and M. C. Amara were sworn as deputy assessors yesterday.

In the case of C. A. Long vs. H. Armistage et al., motion for default and judgment have been made by H. Armistage, W. Lucas and W. H. Cornwell.

HAVING A RUN ON CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Between the hours of 11 o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on January 23, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glad Springs, Va., U. S. A., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or a matter of grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Dr. Charles B. Cooper, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, departed in the Kinau for Hilo to take part in the organization of the Rainy City herd.

REPAIRING THE ROADS

Supt. Boyd Gets a Report From Gere.

Supt. Boyd has received from Engineer Gere a report upon the damage done by the recent heavy storms in the Honokaa district, Hawaii. Plans for the repair of the damage have been made, and Gere estimates its total cost at about \$12,000. The necessary material for the work will be forwarded by the Public Works Department immediately.

Engineer Gere's summary of the damage and the cost of the improvements is as follows:

1. Neinei Gulch—Completely washed out; temporary crossing made, which will answer as long as it does not rain. A new sixty foot bridge is recommended to cost about \$850.
2. Branch of Neinei on Honokaa Landing road; old bridge is partly standing. New abutment and bridge are required. Will cost about \$750.
3. Ahulua Gulch—East end is all right; west end and portion of retaining wall washed out. The cost of bridge and new wall is estimated at \$1800.

4. Neinei Gulch crossing, mauka of railroad bridge—Old bridge washed out, temporarily repaired by the plantation men. New bridge and abutments are recommended, to cost \$700.
5. Paauhau Gulch—Gulch is cleaned out, but west side still standing. It will have to come down. New stone work and retaining wall will cost \$2100.

6. Lyman Gulch—Washed out 18 feet deep and 30 feet wide, temporary crossing is being erected by the plantation men. Repairs estimated at \$900.
7. Kalapa Gulch—East abutment washed completely away. The road board was authorized to build a new wall and bridge at a total cost of \$1600. The bridge is to be built in Honolulu and shipped to "Kalapa Gulch."

8. Naikaula Gulch—Gulch washed out, no temporary crossing practicable. Bridge and abutments will cost \$350. The road board was authorized to do the work, and the bridge will be shipped from Honolulu immediately.
9. Opihiala Gulch—Arch culvert washed out; new abutment and bridge authorized to cost \$800.

Concluding, Mr. Gere writes:

"Our progress has been slow on account of several long detours made necessary by washouts. The damage to the two plantations I have seen is considerable. The manager of Paauhau has made no estimate, but says it will go into thousands. Mr. Lidgate says \$5000 will not put him straight. They lost one of their big bridges and two wagon bridges. Boulders weighing tons have been rolled out on to the flats below. Any tree anywhere near the bottom of gulches has been worn and torn by the boulders till they look ready to die."

IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE

(From Thursday's daily.)

The government washhouses at Twi-let were again condemned by the Board of Health at yesterday's meeting. The report of the special committee, composed of W. L. Moore and F. C. Smith, severely criticized the care and construction of the place, but warmly commended the improvements now being made there. The committee reported: "We find the premises as a whole in an insanitary condition, largely owing to location, construction and imperfect drainage. The drying ground has been partially flooded with boards, rather irregularly laid, which being but a few inches above the ground, keep that part of the premises damp with decaying refuse and efforts

a runway for rats and vermin.

"We do not advise the expending of any considerable sums of money in improving these premises, as we do not believe they can be put in good sanitary order owing to their mode of construction. Repairs which will materially improve conditions are under way; they are these. The space which intervened between the raised wooden floor and the cement one, on which the washing proper is done, is being filled with cement, and will compel all waste water to flow into the drain and out to the sea. A square galvanized iron is being placed beneath the copper boilers, and will protect the floor in their vicinity. The walls are being covered up to a height of six feet with a coal tar paint, and above this and including the ceiling, with a whitewash. Externally the buildings are being whitewashed and the windows repaired.

"A sluggish ditch on the town side is to be filled in and a driveway with a width of twenty-three feet is contemplated. On the Ewa side there is being constructed a drain, and the surplus soil is being removed so that the drainage is away from the building."

"We would recommend that all the flooring be immediately removed from the drying ground, which consists of a coral foundation of four feet, which is so little above the tide water that the soil is pretty well flushed every twenty-four hours. We are promised that as soon as the boards shall be removed all depressions will be filled, so that there shall be no standing water on the tract.

"We are of the opinion that aside from keeping the premises clean by frequent applications of the paint and whitewash, and care as to the disposal of waste, the above is practically all that can be done with the present equipment."

"When we consider the conditions insisted on at the establishment of the Sanitary Laundry, as to drainage, buildings, etc., it seems not out of order to recommend a like condition in an establishment rented by the government for like purposes, and in which the greater part of the washing of the city is done, and which brings in a rental of nearly \$3,000 annually."

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.
It's not what people say in America or distant mutterings from Australia, but it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street this city, informs us: "My suffering was of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and beside this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd. DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Testa's Gem of Thought.

Agony upon agony is being heaped up and put on by certain parties in our midst, which is deemed very agonizing to some, of some and by some other parties. It is earnestly hoped that some "let-up" should be made by those complaining of being agonized by others beyond compare—Independent.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. 1. Cures Old Sores. 2. Cures Sores on the Neck. 3. Cures Sore Legs. 4. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. 5. Cures Scurvy. 6. Cures Ulcers. 7. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. 8. Cures Glandular Swellings. 9. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, at 25¢ each, and in cases containing 12 times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are stamped on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Our Hose is of the best quality and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

New and Staple Goods Just Received

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Hawaiian Gazette.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

Perhaps the judges will wait until
they are sent for.The Hawaiian battle for good govern-
ment is now getting where it can
be fought out.About five minutes' conversation with
Governor Dole will disabuse the Presi-
dent's mind of any wrong impressions
which Sewall and his friends have sed-
ulously tried to leave there.Cloudbursts are always to be counted
on in Hawaii, and people in building
homes, have long since learned to avoid
proximity to watercourses. The flood
that came down Nuuanu yesterday
would almost have wrecked a fort.
Happily, the arrangements here for
dealing with floods are so good that no
great damage was done.The capture of Methuen by the Boer
guerrillas is unfortunate, but such
things often happen. The narrowest
escape General Grant ever had in the
Civil War was one of capture by Mos-
by's men. Mosby did get General
Stoughton and many others of rank.
Methuen's trouble, like that of many
other British commanders in the Boer
war, seems due to the imperfections in
the scouting service.The story of strained relations be-
tween Russia and Japan, and the im-
minence of war, is attributed in the
telegrams to "Prince Konoike." There
is no such prince in Japan, though a
dignitary of the same title and similar
name, is probably the man referred to.
We cannot say that he is an authority
on the high politics of the East, as his
extreme jingoism makes him an object
of distrust by the Cabinet, and even by
the Emperor.Some of the Eastern papers show
enough interest in the tua-tua experi-
ment to compliment the local press on
its efforts to get a trial of the leper
remedy at Molokai. This trial is now
supposed to be going on, but no reports
have come from it. We hope that what
is being done is thorough and prac-
tical, and that nothing will be per-
mitted to interfere with an effort, the suc-
cess of which would be of inestimable
advantage to these islands.It is not necessary to bandy words
over Gearville. The police raided the
place and the court sent the disorderly
inmates to jail. They are there yet,
although the owners are still at large.
If the joint is running again and there
are other places like it, then the sooner
the police interfere the better. In
fact, it might be a good plan to station
an officer at such resorts, as was done
in New York when Theodore Roosevelt
was police commissioner, as the most
efficient means of destroying their busi-
ness and closing them up.Mr. Carter, so far as his public utter-
ances go, is talking discreetly at Wash-
ington and making it would seem, a
good impression there. His presence
near Congress will be an aid to just
Hawaiian bills. The illness of Delegate
Carter has kept him at home when
things were happening, and his non-af-
filiation with any American party has
mitigated against his usefulness while
well. So, if Congress does anything
at all for Hawaii at this session it will
have to be at the instance of men like
George Carter and William Haywood.Thomas Fitch is an expert on Terri-
torial affairs in the West, and was pre-
pared, when he came here, to find out
in the hands of sealawyers. His sur-
prise at the high ideals of Mr. Dole
and of that part of the Judiciary rep-
resented by the Supreme Court, has
resented by the Supreme Court, has
found frequent expression in these col-
umns. To state such views has not
tended to give him popularity with the
men who counted upon his aid in mak-
ing Hawaii a good place in which to
"do politics," but Mr. Fitch and the
courts of his convictions are twins.There is no place in the United
States where a Carnegie library would
do more good than in Honolulu. In
the long waits between ocean mails,
we have time and inclination to read
books, and read them leisurely. Our
population is so varied and so much in
need of being infused with the knowl-
edge and spirit of American literature,
that the work of our libraries becomes
more than in most other places, a pow-
erful agency of civilization. Andrew
Carnegie would make no mistake in
helping this city to strengthen and
widen its library facilities.It is said that Judge Little carried
with him to Washington a memorial
signed by some of the Circuit judges,
accusing the Governor and the Adver-
tiser of conspiring to defeat the ends
of justice. Fortunately there are men
who can meet this accusation on the
spot with facts and figures about the
course of "justice" in Hawaii that will
open the Presidential eyes. Courts
which thirty-seven out of forty-three
lawyers of the Hawaiian Bar Associa-
tion have stigmatized and which some
of the seven on the side of the judges
could only partially defend, do not now
carry much weight at Washington,
whatever may have been the case last
summer when but one side of the mat-
ter at issue was presented.Leonard, the aeronaut who wants to
jump from a great height with a para-
chute at the McKinley memorial foot-
ball game on Saturday, should study
the affair of Van Tassel. The unfortu-
nate operator descended from Punch-
bowl, not knowing that at a height
sufficient to ensure the opening of his
parachute, the wind is of great veloc-
ity. Before he could jump out of the
basket the balloon was over the sea,
and Van Tassel came down to meet a
shoal of hungry sharks. If a south
wind comes on Saturday the venture
among the clouds may not prove to be
disastrous, but with trades blowing,
Mr. Leonard, if he insists on going up,
should first arrange to have his friends
apprised of the probable result.

THE HAWAIIAN BATTLE.

The President is coming to see that the first move towards harmony in these islands should be the eviction from office of the disturbers of the peace. Familiar as he is with Western Territories and with the fact that they are infested with political refugees who have been driven from their Eastern homes and have sought a new start on the confines of civilization, it did not take him long to find out that Hawaii is suffering from the same malady. It is growing clear to him that the troubles in Hawaii came with and not from the office seekers who flocked hither during the transition period, and not from the substantial business and missionary classes, old and new-comers, who are represented by Governor Dole's administration. The former have everything to lose and nothing to gain by social and political turmoil; the latter have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Centered about Governor Dole are men with their stakes deep in the soil; men who have wrought for good government here during their lifetimes; men who invited the American flag as a guarantee of stability, honest rule and reasonable progress. Opposed to them are old monarchists led by demagogues in and out of office. They control a portion of the Circuit Court and use their powers in promoting factional strife, owing to the introduction to the suffrage of a mass of voters who cannot read or write the English language, and who have no political sympathies, which demagogues play upon, they control the Legislature; and they aim, under the plea of an advanced Americanism and the energizing of "life" in political affairs, to get hold of the Supreme Court and the Governorship. During the latter days of his life President McKinley stood squarely in their way; and we now have reason to hope that the time is not far distant when President Roosevelt will sweep them out of the offices they have fouled and secure to all departments of Hawaiian administration the services of men who esteem honor for honor's sake, and who have no other wish than to make the political administration of this Territory the most efficient and the most unsalable for its integrity, of any known to the Territorial system of the United States.

But as a condition precedent the disturbers of the peace must go. The evidence against them we need not go into exhaustively, but it is overwhelming. Before the Circuit bench, property is no longer safe; friends are rewarded and enemies—even critics—are punished; the community is terrorized by a judicial policy of revenge; judges who are law-breakers themselves try to imprison among criminals those whose sole offenses are embraced in the protests made against them; the jails are opened to supply political beelers for the next primary elections; boy thieves are freed by one judge on the ground, stated plainly by himself, that he also would have stolen at their age, and estates are ruined by another because, as he says, he would not be dictated to by a newspaper which joined the stockholders, bondholders and creditors of such estates in suggesting an act of common justice. Such things as these have thrown this community into a turmoil as if from abroad, and the state of things in New York under Tammany and the state of things here under the tyranny of unworthy courts, differ only in degree and not in kind. The only hope of peace between such courts and indignant citizens, is in the restoration of the bench to jurists and its rescue from politicians.

It is not that Mr. Dole seeks to retain the Governorship; it is not that any business man among his friends is averse to the meager pay and the large vexations of Territorial office; it is that the people who have to live here, and bring up their children here; who look upon public office as a public trust, and not as a private benefice; who love President Roosevelt not more for his record on the slopes of San Juan Hill than for his record in the purification of New York—it is that such citizens demand protection for Hawaii—protection from the predatory hordes who have come to it from abroad, and who are now under the protection of the courts, some of them with Federal commissions in their hands, protection from adventurers of high and low degree. Thank God there is now more than a chance, almost a certainty, that Theodore Roosevelt will heed and act.

THE CASE OF THE BOERS.

It is remarkable that some of the leading papers of the United States are tacitly in favor of the intervention of this government in the Boer war; though what would excuse it, that would not also justify the intervention of the British in the Philippine war, we do not know.

We Americans are easily led away by sympathy for people struggling to be free unless they happen to be resisting us, but the time has come for a wider view. The earth should belong to those who can get the most out of it for the common good, and for that reason this paper has long wanted to see the vast resources of South America opened up by the powers best fitted to civilize and develop that continent. If the Monroe doctrine is in the way, then abolish the Monroe doctrine, which is now merely a dog-in-the-manger policy, unworthy of a great and courageous State.

The Boers live in a land which is underlaid with enormous riches in the form of gold; and this gold is essentially the well being and stability of the world's commercial intercourse. The world loses so much gold by abrasion and the mints are deprived of so much by the arts, that it is indispensable to find and develop new supplies. Real money was becoming dangerously scarce in the United States, and the reign of an irresponsible currency was threatened, when the Klondike finds were made. We go further back and say that, but for the timely discovery and enormous yield of gold in California, northern finances in the Civil War might have been destroyed in the second year of the conflict. What gold was found in the Transvaal lightened a strain in Europe, and as much as possible of the residue was needed to meet the demands of a vastly accelerated commerce. It was the duty of the Boers, as citizens of the world, to assist in transferring the riches of their auriferous reefs to the channels of the world's trade. In doing so they would themselves have gained great wealth while conferring wealth on others.

But the Boers grew capricious and sullen. They permitted subjects of Great Britain—their suzerain power—and other foreigners, to invest vast sums in Transvaal mining enterprises, but when the investments were made they harassed and sought to control them. The product of gold at once lessened and panic succeeded good times. Then the Boers put on other screens. It was their evident purpose not only to ruin foreign holdings in the mines and prevent further search for the precious metals, but to evict the foreigners themselves, and take mining as a pursuit. The trend of their ambition was toward a Chinese wall about their old pastoral community. To be an isolated State, to have all the available wealth of the land in flocks and herds; to keep foreigners out by means of unjust laws; and by diminishing the country's attractions to them—these were the policies to which the Boers, led by Paul Kruger, were more or less openly committed.

The time is past when any people can live in Robinson Crusoe fashion, controlling a part of the earth's service which is needed by the rest of mankind. While Japan was trying to do so, the Americans thundered at her to stop, and the Filipinos, who are in our way now, but intervention is a widely different matter. Saying nothing of the trouble it might give us, it would be shutting the door, and helping the Boers segregate one of the treasure houses of the world. Commercially speaking, we cannot afford that. It is to our interest to see the most, not the least, made of the splendid empire which the Boers have culminated so long as holders of cattle and hunters of game.

Let us hope that the three-times-and-out rule may apply to the Pearl Harbor litigation. The delay caused by the suits, though unavoidable, has put back an improvement in which the future well-being of this city and island is measurably bound up.

SEGREGATION OF VICE.

Since the Pan-American fair, vice has so increased in Buffalo that a Parkhurst crusade was lately begun. First, war was made on the police, and this led to an agreement between the Anti-Saloon League and the peace authorities, of which the following is the published text:

1. The Anti-Saloon League to withdraw its complaints against police officials for neglect of duty and the complaints against the "Countess" Belle Orloff and Mrs. D. C. Wilcox Burch.
2. The right to renew any and all of these complaints at any time being reserved by the complainants.

By the criminal authorities:
1. Mrs. D. C. Wilcox and Belle Orloff to be excluded from re-engaging in this business in the city.

4. All gambling to be suppressed.
5. Slot machines to be suppressed.
6. Street walking to be suppressed.
7. The Raines law to be enforced.

8. All vice to be confined to five blocks in that quarter of the city, now known as the "red-light" district.
It will be noticed that this schedule, which is acceptable to the Anti-Saloon League of Buffalo, provides for the segregation of vice. Though not commonly advocated, this is becoming the American custom through a tacit agreement among citizens that it is better to have vice put where the general public will not be compelled to see it, but where the police can watch it, than to have it spread all over a city or permitted, at will, to intrude upon respectable neighborhoods.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Some of the members of the Murphy Club objected to the presence of Japanese at the clubrooms, but Rev. Mr. Westervelt promptly sat down upon the race agitation, and overruled the dissenters.

Through inadvertence the name of William Lishman, confidential clerk of the late E. C. Macfarlane, was omitted from the list of the pallbearers on the occasion of the funeral Sunday. The arrangements for the service which was carried through with precision and beauty, were all made by another of the employees of the house, John A. Hassinger.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Mrs. J. F. Kennedy will leave in the Coptic to join her husband at Manila.

Hereafter no fishing boats will be allowed to moor at any of the government docks.

Nine stowaways were taken to San Francisco on the last Ventura. They will be sent back.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who left for Hilo in the Kinai, will return in the same ship on Saturday.

The road roller is now on Pacific Heights, preparing the boulevard for the use of carriages.

John McVeigh has been appointed a deputy assessor and collector for the District of Honolulu.

Mrs. C. H. Dickey gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Alexander of Oakland.

Forester David Haugs reports there was a heavy hail fell up Nuuanu valley during Tuesday's storm.

The bound Supreme Court decisions for the year 1901 were delivered to Clerk Henry Smith yesterday, and are ready for distribution. The work was done by the Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Two stenographers were busy all day yesterday in procuring court making up the manuscript in the Smith commission, which clear and Humphreys say they will refer to the Department of Justice. The work was incomplete at the time the Alameda sailed, and the judges will have to wait for the Gaelic, due Saturday.

Admiral Evans and family are booked on the Gaelic to leave San Francisco for the Orient on April 3. The Admiral goes to relieve Rear Admiral Kempff, junior commander of the United States fleet in Asiatic waters, and will probably retain the battleship Kentucky as his flagship. The Kentucky has been making her headquarters at Yokohama.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education yesterday the offer of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association for the free use of the Portuguese Mission and school buildings at Miller street, was accepted. The entire premises will be put under the control of the board, rent free for a year, to begin July 1st. The school which formerly has been sectarian in character will in

the future be open to all classes, with no regard for religious affiliation. Other nationalities, as well as Portuguese who have had exclusive use of the school hitherto, will be admitted. For the present at least the teaching corps as now constituted, will be retained. Miss Claire Borrow was appointed principal of Kekaha School on Kauai, and E. W. Barnard was appointed school agent for South Hilo, the district having been divided.

Lieutenant Gwynne R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., went away yesterday in the Alameda, after a stay of three years at Camp McKinley. He was loaded down with leis and given a cordial Godspeed by a large number of friends, who also went out in the tug as far as the entrance to the channel to wave him goodbye. He will be stationed in Nashville, Tenn., on recruiting duty.

The Y. M. C. A. hall has been offered to the members of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's cathedral as a place of worship until they are again allowed the privileges of the cathedral from which they are at present barred by Bishop Willis. Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, pastor of the Second Congregation, is ill at present, and has not said whether he will avail himself of the opportunity or not.

The Executive Council held a brief session yesterday morning, and considered only routine business.

The fire court met yesterday after a night's rest, and adjourned until Saturday without taking any action.

Princess Kawianakoa has donated \$300 to the St. Augustine's Chapel at Waikiki, and as well will complete the stations in the chapel.

The Leong Sal habeas corpus case will be taken up in Federal Court this morning. This is the first Chinese case in the courts for nearly six months.

The A. J. Fuller has been released by Marshal Hendry, the judgment obtained in Federal Court by her sailors for short rations having been satisfied.

The new Hackfeld building was practically ready for opening last night, there being still a little work to be done, which will be completed before the hour set for the reception today.

Bishop Nichols is expected to arrive on the Ventura. He is appointed to take over the Hawaiian Episcopal church on April 1st. During his stay in Honolulu he will be the guest of Major Davis.

H. Myhre, government milk inspector, was run over by a rig driven by Mrs. Gere, on Merchant street, near Alakea, yesterday afternoon. The car in which he was seated was badly damaged, and Myhre was injured a little.

The contempt charge against Ernest Harbush was not pressed before Judge Humphreys yesterday. He had been cited to show cause for failure to pay alimony and attorney's fee to his divorced wife, and the matter was amicably settled.

A thunder storm passed northwest of the city last night, some of the electrical displays being magnificent. The first broad flashes were seen as heavy clouds mounted over the range Ewa of the Pali. The storm gradually worked around until the flashes came only from the Waianae section.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the stockholders of the Wahaiwa Sugar Company, for the purpose of straightening out the affairs of that concern. The meeting was held at the office of Andrews, Peters & Andrade, but owing to the absence of certain stockholders, action was deferred.

The Punahou Athletic Club bowling team has been organized, and has issued a challenge for a match with any other club. The challenge has been posted in the Honolulu Bowling Parlors. The team is composed of A. M. Webster (captain), W. Williamson, W. E. Smith, J. M. Riggs, W. Armstrong.

Mrs. Frank Harvey, nee Elizabeth Rawlins, aged forty-eight years, wife of Frank Harvey, of the Inter-Island Navigation Company, died yesterday morning at her home at Kailahi, after a long and painful illness. Heart disease was the immediate cause of death. The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the Catholic Cathedral.

Food Commissioner Shorey is experimenting with the tua tua plant now. Yesterday he obtained the remaining leaves at the experiment station, and will make a chemical analysis of the supposed leprosy cure, to discover whether its qualities are poisonous, and what its properties in general are. The examination is made at the instance of President Sloggett, of the Board of Health. The result of the experiments being made at the Molokai Settlement are not yet known.

ADMIRAL MERRY STILL ON DUTY

Rear Admiral J. F. Merry, the commandant of the local naval station, has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to remain on duty as at present until notified to the contrary. It is customary when an officer is retired, to take him off active duty. In Rear Admiral Merry's case, he will probably remain in harness until the Pearl Harbor cases now in court are definitely settled.

The naval commandant received orders on the Coptic to take up the ship Roanoke's coal on the books. The Roanoke put in here leaking several months ago, and with her cargo of coal on fire. She discharged her coal at Navy Yard No. 2, and it was put in the government sheds. As soon as the coal was out of her hold the Roanoke rose sufficiently out of the water to allow her leak to be repaired, and sailed from here with 1,000 tons of coal as ballast, leaving about 3,000 tons in the sheds. She proceeded to Mare Island, where her cargo was originally consigned to. Samples of the coal were sent to Washington for analysis, and in due course the Bureau of Equipment notified the local authorities that the government would accept the coal.

While in future fishermen will not be permitted to tie up at the Naval wharves, they will be allowed to land their fish there as usual, but must take their boats elsewhere as soon as their fish have been delivered at the market.

Count Tolstol III.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 12.—A sudden change for the worse has taken place in the condition of Count Tolstol, who has been ill for some time past at Yalta, Crimea. His weakness is more pronounced today, and symptoms of pleurisy have developed. His pulse is most feeble, and frequently stops. The patient cannot sleep and is in low spirits.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." Mrs. J. A. CROWELL, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

The new Myrtle Boat Club's four-oared racing shell was shipped on the steamship California at New York on January 28, the oars being shipped overland. The shell was built by Davy of Cambridge under the orders and supervision of C. A. Hartwell, a member of the Varsity crew squad.

Thousands of teamsters, freight and express company men have struck in Boston.

Humburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on houses and brick buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

ANCHOR AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 18.
Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, 15 days from San Francisco; 4 p. m.
Str. Lohua, Napala, from Molokai; 8 p. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Kahului, Kilauea and Hanalei; 6:05 a. m.

Wednesday, March 19.
Am. schr. Frank W. Howe, Atkinson, 110 days from Mauritius, bound for Port Townsend. Put in for medical assistance.
Str. Waialeale, Plitz, from Ahukini, Hanalei, Kilauea and Waimea, at 7:45 p. m., with 3,167 bags sugar.
Str. Kaula, Bruhn, from Makaweli, Hanalei, Kilauea and Waimea, at 6:25 a. m., with 6,350 bags sugar, 18 packages sundries, 1 cord wood.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kilauea, Elele, Makaweli and Waimea, at 5:45 a. m., with 5,250 bags sugar and 25 packages sundries.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco.

Thursday, March 20.
Am. bkt. Irmgard, Schmidt, 12 days from San Francisco; 8 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 18.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Waimea and Kekaha; 4 p. m.
Schr. Kawailani, Moses, for Koolau ports; 12 m.
Sloop Kaulani, for Aki's Landing; 10 a. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maul ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Mahukona and Hanalei; 5 p. m.
Str. Kilauea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. W. G. Hall, Weedon, for San Francisco via Kahului; 6 p. m.

Wednesday, March 19.
Am. bkt. Coronado, Potter, for San Francisco; 10 a. m.
Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hanalei.
Str. Maui, F. Bennett, for Mahukona and Hanalei; 5 p. m.
Str. Kilauea, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 12 m.
Str. W. G. Hall, Weedon, for San Francisco via Kahului; 6 p. m.

Thursday, March 20.
S. S. Coptic, Rinder, for the Orient; 10 a. m.
Am. bk. Olympic, Evans, for San Francisco.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, freight for Elele and Makaweli; 5 p. m.
Str. Waialeale, Plitz, for Waimea and Kekaha; 3 p. m.
Str. Kaula, Bruhn, for Ahukini and Hanalei; 4 p. m.

TAMPICO WILL SOON BE HERE

General Agent Beebe, of the Globe Navigation Company, announces that after this date the company will require all bills against them to be issued in triplicate for the benefit of the accounting departments of the Honolulu, Seattle and New York offices.
The Globe freighter Tampico left Seattle on March 11, and proceeded to Roach Harbor to load 5,000 barrels of lime for The H. Davies & Co. of this city. The fast and furious freighter is expected here next Tuesday.
Mr. J. W. Clise, vice president and managing director of the Globe Navigation Company, will arrive here from San Francisco on the Ventura, due next Wednesday. Mr. Clise's wife will accompany him.
The Globe line steamer Eureka will leave Kahului at 4 p. m. today for San Francisco, with a full cargo of 3,000 tons of sugar, or 45,000 bags.

Coptic Departs.

The Coptic sailed for the Orient at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, taking 25 cabin passengers, 45 Chinese and 90 Japanese from here. The Territorial Band played the steamer off, and the lei-vendors were out in force, quite an unusual thing for the morning departure of an Orient-bound liner. Every spare bit of room was taken on the vessel, for whereas there were only 83 lay-overs, 25 passengers joined the Coptic here. Capt. Ward, formerly master of the schooner Rosamond, was a passenger to Manila on the Coptic, where he goes to assume the control of a new shipping and investment company. J. B. Smith and M. B. Miltenberger, two St. Louis fair commissioners, were also among the departing passengers.

The Freighters.

The American-Hawaiian Company's steamer Hawaiian arrived at Honolulu from Honolulu and Hilo for New York, on March 19, after a run of twenty-seven days.
The steamer Californian, of the same company, from New York to Honolulu via San Francisco, arrived at Honolulu within half an hour of the time the Hawaiian arrived.
The new 12,000-ton steamer Alaskan has been given her trial trip, and will leave Puget Sound for San Francisco, where she will load for Hawaii, on April 1.

Dr. Talmage Ill.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who was brought here sick from Mexico, in charge of Mrs. Talmage and a physician, was reported at the St. Charles Hotel today to be only slightly better. He is scarcely able to speak above a whisper. Mrs. Talmage stated that unless Mr. Talmage improved very much during the afternoon no attempt would be made to resume the journey to Washington tonight, as had been intended.

Destroyed by an Earthquake.

VIENNA, March 12.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from Constantinople today announced that the town of Kyrenia, northeast of Angora, in Asia Minor, was destroyed by an earthquake March 12. No details of the disaster have been received. Kyrenia had 20,000 inhabitants.

Her Century.

The Alameda will sail for San Francisco at 3 p. m. today. The ship will complete her one hundredth round trip between San Francisco and Honolulu when she arrives at the latter city on March 21, after a run of 120,000 miles, including the distance to her credit when she was in the Sydney run.

Dr. Talmage, the eminent preacher, is seriously ill at New Orleans.

CARTER AT THE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

purposes in said districts. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Hawaii Ditch Co., Ltd., a corporation duly organized under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, its successors and assigns, be, and is hereby, granted the right of way to construct and maintain two ditches, to be known as the Upper Kohala Ditch and the Lower Kohala Ditch, through and over the public lands in said island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, within the following-described area, to wit: Bounded on the north by the sea, on the east by Waipio Valley and the summit separating the Waimea watershed from the Kohala watershed, on the south by the summit of the Kohala Mountains, and on the west by Polulu Gulch, said area being known as the Kohala watershed, and through, over, and upon such other public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala and Hanalei as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water, and for the conservation and utilization of waters now running to waste into the sea; also the right to construct and maintain reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, feeders, waterways, flumes, inverted siphons, pipe lines, or such other works as may be necessary to conserve and convey the waters of the Kohala watershed along or across said public lands. Said right of way shall be to the extent of the ground occupied by such ditches, canals and reservoirs and their laterals, and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof. The Hawaii Ditch Company is also granted the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the ditches or canals and reservoirs such earth and stone or other material as may be necessary for the construction of the same.

Sec. 2. That this right of way through the public lands is granted subject to all the conditions and requirements of the act of March 2, 1901, chapter 251, sections 19 to 21, inclusive, and the Hawaii Ditch Company shall comply with all the provisions of said act and be subject to all its limitations and restrictions therein contained, except as provided in section 3 of this bill, and also upon the further condition that the Hawaii Ditch Company shall furnish to all persons desirous of using said water for irrigating purposes such quantity as is reasonable for a fair price; and if the Hawaii Ditch Company or any person or persons desirous of using said water shall not be able to agree to a reasonable use or fair price, then, on the request of either party, the District Court of the United States shall determine the same and may change its decree from time to time as may seem equitable and just.

Sec. 3. That the work of constructing said ditches or canals and reservoirs shall be commenced within two years and completed within six years from the date of the approval of this act; and in default of either of these conditions the rights herein granted shall be null and void.

CUBAN PROBLEM.

The Cuban sugar problem continues to be a bone of contention in the House of Representatives and probably will not be settled till long after this letter leaves the mainland. The House Republicans have now held three conferences and apparently are no nearer reaching a settlement than when they first met, except that the beet sugar men, who favor a rebate, or no action whatever, have gained strength. The fight has grown in bitterness and has to quite an extent involved the leadership of the House. Speaker Henderson, who was lukewarm toward the reciprocity scheme, has now gone over to it and is working with might and main to save his own prestige and that of his lieutenants.

The reciprocity men have tried to make it appear that the President was committed entirely to their plan. That is probably not true. The President has given the impression that he would prefer the reciprocity method, but he has told the leaders of the beet sugar rebate followers that he is anxious chiefly to have some relief extended to Cuba, and is willing to leave Congress to decide upon the method. Both sides have been contending in the last few days that the President was on their side, but the above statement is probably a fair one of the situation.

Yesterday the beet sugar men held a conference in the room of the Committee on Pacific Railroads. They had a count of noses and reviewed the situation from their standpoint. Everything was very reassuring to them. They seem now to have the whip hand and to be able to command a majority of the House Republicans. They tried to force a vote last Thursday evening but failed, chiefly through an appeal made by Speaker Henderson for more time for debate. The fourth conference on the Ways and Means reciprocity plan will be held next Tuesday evening, but the beet sugar men are, according to present advice, not intending to press a vote that night.

The probabilities are that, whatever the outcome of the present wrangle, the action of the House will have little to do with the final settlement. The Senate will eventually take the matter up, and the decision there will probably prevail. An amendment may be put on one of the appropriation bills. One of the beet sugar leaders told me yesterday that he thought the reciprocity plan could not command a majority of the votes in the Senate. I doubt that, although as far as known no canvass has been made there. The same informant told me that the Senate was watching the present fight very keenly, and that the beet sugar cause was gaining strength there daily.

Perhaps nothing has encouraged the beet sugar men more than the assurance that they had more sympathy in the cabinet than at first supposed, that Postmaster General Payne and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, as well as Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, were in large part with them. This may be certain. These cabinet officers are, however, the President's friends, and a strong message to Congress the middle of this week, urging Congress to do something to relieve Cuba. The beet sugar men have been urging strongly the argument made in the Republican campaign text-book for 1900 that the

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Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

beet sugar industry was to be protected from invasion.

Mr. William Haywood was at the capital Thursday evening watching the outcome of the Republican conference. He received notice that day that the Brussels convention, for the abolition of bounty, had been signed by Germany, Austria, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Sweden and Spain.

"That appears to be about all the European countries interested in beet sugar production," said Mr. Haywood. "This convention is bound to have a great influence on the price of sugar in Cuba. To my mind it will afford the Cubans much relief. The importance of it does not seem to have been appreciated by the leaders in Congress."

SHIP SUBSIDY LAW.

It looks now very much as though a ship subsidy law would be enacted by this Congress, although it may not be till the next session. Previous dispatches have undoubtedly reached Honolulu stating that the Senate is to vote on the bill March 14. If it is conceded that the bill will pass there, the friends of the legislation have agitated it but little in the House. It has strong opposition there among Republicans. Some of these opponents predict freely that it will not pass there, but that prediction probably is true of this session of Congress. If, after a count of noses, it is ascertained that the bill would be defeated in the House, it will go over till the next session. Then the elections will have passed and Republicans will respond more readily to the demand for the law. Very probably it could be passed in the House next December after a few days' debate, and its enactment would then be assured, the Senate having given assent. At any rate the prospect for a ship subsidy can be counted as very bright.

Appropriations and other bills are now occupying the attention of Congress, especially the House, that there seems to be little in the way of important development in the matter of a Pacific cable. Mr. Corliss of Michigan has been waiting for several days an opportunity to jump in with another bitter speech against the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Mr. Richardson of Alabama has also been primed to answer him. The consideration of the bill will not be reached for some time yet.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CHILI PEPPERS.

Director Jared G. Smith, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, has received from the Washington department some valuable information relative to a market for peppers, which had been requested by the island people.

The red pepper grows readily in Hawaii, and there have been numerous inquiries as to a sale for them. One of the farmers of the Wahiawa colony thinks of raising it on an extensive scale if he can be assured of a market for his product. Director Smith has been in correspondence with the Department of Agriculture for some time in regard to this, and by the last steamer received a reply from the botanical bureau, of which the following is the substance.

Peppers are used most extensively by pickle manufacturers. I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Strohmeyer & App Co., in New York, in regard to the use of peppers, and methods of packing them. I wrote to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, in regard to shipping peppers from Hawaii, and received a reply stating that the peppers of the chili or tobacco type, fermented and spoiled very quickly, and it would doubtless require considerable care to dry them for shipment. He thought that it would be possible to pick them before they were ripe and pack them in brine as cucumbers are packed for shipment from the salting stations.

A few years ago the Southern California Packing Company, of Los Angeles, was engaged in packing various kinds of fruits and preserves, probably including peppers, but I have no definite information in regard to this company at present. It would doubtless save freight rates if you could secure a market for the peppers on the Pacific Coast. Mr. W. W. Tracy, who has charge of our various tests, states that the high prices of peppers is not due to the difficulty of growing them, but to the very disagreeable work of picking them. The juice produces blisters on the hands and arms of those picking or handling them.

LYSTER H. DEWEY.

The letter inclosed stated that the peppers could be packed either in salt brine or forwarded dry.

Hawaii Mentioned.

PEKING, March 12.—The Chinese government has presented to United States Minister Conger a strong memorial against the presentation of the Chinese exclusion bill by the United States. The government has particularly objects to the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine and Hawaiian Islands, representing that the Chinese had acquired extensive commercial interests there and were closely connected with the islands by trade, so that a provision of free trade laws would result in pecuniary hardship.

Severe fighting is going on in Colombia.

SUGAR

Williams, Dimond & Co's sugar circular of March 12, received on the Coptic, contains interesting data regarding the duty on Philippine sugar and congressional discussion on the Cuban reciprocity issue. The circular is as follows:

We last has this pleasure on the 8th instant, per Alameda.
Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market, or for export to Honolulu, prices established 5th instant, still being in force. We quote dry granulated for local consumption, 4.25c, and for export, 4c.
Beets—March 8th, no sales; 10th, spot sale, 2,270 tons at 34c; 11th, to arrive sale, 2,100 tons at 34c, since which, no sales advised, establishing basis for 96-degree centrifugals in New York, 13.5c; San Francisco, 2c. This quotation is the same as prevailed previously from January 15th to January 21st, of this year.
London Beets—March 8th, 6s 6d; 10th, 6s 5d; 11th, 6s 6d; 12th, 6s 5d.
Dry Granulated, New York—No change.

London Cable—March 8th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., 8s 6d; fair refining, 7s 6d; same date last year, 11s 6d and 10s 9d, respectively. March beets, 6s 9d, against 9s 3d corresponding period last year. April beets, 6s 7d, against 9s 1d same date last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—While the raw sugar market has a steady tone, without any business in centrifugals, according to the latest mail advices from New York under date of the 8th instant, nevertheless it is apparent that the present unfavorable condition, which may be attributed in a great degree to the increased receipts, indifference of buyers, lack of demand for refined sugar, due, doubtless in part to the blocking of traffic in consequence of heavy storms, coincident with the uncertainty existing as regards the probable action of Congress in the matter of a reduction on Cuban sugars, will result in a lower range of prices in the immediate future. European markets are fairly steady, but buyers for account of the United Kingdom are withdrawing their support from the market since there is less likelihood of duty being increased, stocks there having reached 222,000 tons, against 83,692 tons last year. We hear reports of opposition to the final legislative steps necessary to make effective the agreement reached by the Inter-National Sugar Convention, signed at Brussels on the 5th instant, but in the event that the provisions of the agreement are strictly enforced, the ultimate effect will be very great; but since two crops are yet to be marketed before the agreement goes into effect, it is likely that there will be little diminution in the production of beet sugars prior to September 1, 1902. The result will doubtless be apparent in low prices.

Duty on Philippine Sugar—Under the provisions of the Philippine Tariff Bill agreed upon in conference at the hands of a committee of the House of Representatives and Senate, and passed by both houses of Congress on the 4th instant, 75 per cent of the Dingley rates are assessed on sugar, the growth and product of the Philippine archipelago coming into the United States, less any export duties paid thereon upon the shipment from the islands. Sugar produced in other countries coming into the United States from the Philippines will pay full duty. Foreign vessels are permitted to engage in trade between the Philippines and the United States until July 1, 1904.

Cuban Legislation—The fourth conference of the House Republicans, held 11th instant, adjourned until next Tuesday without any agreement having been reached on the reciprocity issue. Nevertheless, there are indications that a compromise regarding Cuba will be reached. Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, having offered a compromise proposition for the reciprocity agreement, wherein is granted a 20 per cent concession on Cuban sugars, to last until September, 1903, when the arrangement agreed upon by the Brussels conference goes into effect. It is stated that this plan has the approval and endorsement of the administration, and since latest advices indicate that the beet sugar forces are willing to compromise, there is a possibility of an agreement being shortly reached on the plan of the Sibley proposition. Meanwhile, Cuba continues to store her sugars, having 273,000 tons now in stock, but there are indications of increased shipments from the southern ports, where storage facilities are not as plentiful as on the north side. How long the present situation will continue is an interesting problem.

THE MENTION OF JUDGE ESTEE

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—There has been a great deal of gossip of late about a new Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Hitchcock has officially denied his intention to retire from the cabinet. But the politicians have not taken that word as final, for Mr. Hitchcock is very unpopular with a large contingent in Congress, and the President knows it.

During the present week some of the Wyoming men started a boom for Mr. Willis Van Deventer, a Wyoming man, and now Assistant Attorney General. This was after Senator Platt of Connecticut had approached the President in behalf of a friend of his from the East. The President told some of his political callers that, when a change was to be made, the new cabinet officer must come from the far West or from the Pacific Coast States. Later the President gave some one the intimation that Mr. Van Deventer would not do at all, and then a boom was started by Senator Kearns of Utah, and others, for a Salt Lake City banker. When his name was mentioned to the President he said he had decided, when a change was made, to select his cabinet officer for the Interior Department from the Pacific Coast. Thereupon there was something of an agreement to press the interests of Judge M. M. Estee, now in Hawaii. It is probably safe to say that the President will have his name under consideration whenever Mr. Hitchcock is ready to step down.

Kamehameha School and Punahou College have come to an understanding with regard to their dual athletic meeting, and the result is that the annual contest for field and track supremacy between the representatives of the two institutions will take place next Saturday afternoon at Kapolani Park.

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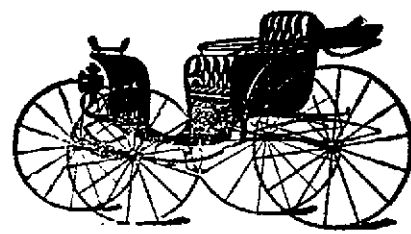
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AGENTS.

The House discussed the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the Boer war. Representative Thayer of Massachusetts wanted to have the sugar trust investigated, stating that it would receive the chief benefit from the plan to aid Cuba. He charged that the trust was subsidizing newspapers in aid of the measure. Bureau of Texas protested against the action of Secretary Hay in refusing to ask England for passports for an American minister who desired to relieve the suffering of Boer women in South Africa.

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The police last night at midnight found one of the doors of Bishop Co's bank open, the lock not having caught.